justifiable only when justice cannot be obtained by negotiation, and the resort to force is limited to the attainment of justice. The wrong re-ceived marks the boundaries to the right to be

The King of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty: bound by the principles of the law of nations applicable to the case, and further bound by the solemn promise in the full power. He refusing to perform this promise and obligation, the United States have a perfect right to do what a court of chancery would do in a transaction of a similar character between individuals to compet the performance of the individuals, to compel the performance Individuals, to compel the performance of the engagement as far as compulsion can accompilsh it, and to indemnify themselves for all the damages and charges incident to the necessity of using compulsion, and they are further entitled to indemnity for all the expenses and damages which they may sustain by consequence of the refusal of Spain to ratify. The refusal to ratify gives them the same right to do justice to themselves as the refusal to fulfil would have given them if Spain had ratified and then ordered the Governor of Florida not to deliver over the province. to deliver over the province.

DISCUSSED BY SECRETARY BAYARD. Thomas F. Bayard, as Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, discussing the

subject of the "termination of war." said: subject of the "termination of war," said:

I have yet to learn that a war in which the belligerents, as was the case with the late Civil War, are persistent and determined can be said to have closed until peace is conclusively established, either by treaty when the war is foreign, or when civil by proclamation of the termination of hostilities on one side and the acceptance of such proclamation on the other. The surrender of the main armies of one of the belligerents does not of itself work such termination; nor does such surrender, under the law of nations, of itself end the conqueror's right to seize and sequestrate whatever property he of nations, of itself end the conqueror's right to seize and sequestrate whatever property he may find which his aniagonist could use for a renewal of hostilities. The seizure of such property, and eminently so when, as in the present case, it is notoriously part of the war capital of the defeated Government, is an act not merely of policy and right, but of mercy, in proportion to the extent to which the party overthrown is composed of high-sp/rited men, who are ready to submit only why their military resources are wholly exhausted, and not until then until then.
This, in the summer of 1865, was the condi-

This, in the summer of 1205, was the control of things in the Southern and Southwestern States of this Nation. The period was one in which the maintenance of military rule, and the taking into the possession of the United States of all property capable of use as military resources of those States, was essential to the permanent restoration or order, peace and a common municipal law. This was so from the nature of taings, and such was the course of public action. It is in accordance with this principle that the Supreme Court of the United states has formally decided that the late Civil Var terminated in the particular sections of the Insted States at the particular sections of the War terminated in the particular sections of United States at the period designated in the proclamations of the President of the United States. Up to and before that date the insurrection in those States was held to exist. After that date it was held to be at an end.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FOR THE TREATY. STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LEGIS-

Concord, N. H., Jan. 18.-At this afternoon's session of the Legislature, a resolution of the morning session in favor of the ratification of the Treaty was reconsidered, and more vigorous resolutions on the same subject, introduced by Mr. Remteh, of Littleton, were adopted. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House were directed to inform the State delegation at Wash-ington of the action taken.

MINNESOTA HOUSE WANTS RATIFICATION. Paul, Jan. 18. The House to-day adopted concurrent resolutions, urging the United States Senate to hasten the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, the resolutions being supported by representatives of all parties and passed by a vote of

NAVY DEPARTMENT EMBARRASSED

FOR LACK OF SHIPS AND MEN, NAVAL STA TIONS ABROAD CANNOT BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Washington, Jan. 18.-With much regret Secretary Long has discovered that he will be unable for an indefinite period to carry out his project for the re-establishment of the United States naval stations abroad, which were aban dened before the war. The reason is sweeping; a lack of ships, officers and enlisted men. This ill be a distinct disappointment to some of the officers of higher rank, who were confident of obtaining commands of squadrons, but, from present appearances the Department will not be able to send a single ship to serve as the basis of either the European or the South Atlantic equadron.

It is believed to be absolutely essential to maintain the North Atlantic Squadron in good condition and at full strength, for reasons of sound international policy, but Admiral Sampson will sail for his Southern cruise with a les numerous and formidable force than Admiral Bunce commanded when he served in a like capacity. To make the Newark ready for this cruise the Department was obliged to put the Dixie out of commission, and thus to abandon its purpose of making a much-needed survey of the Cuban coast. There is only one vessel, the Philadelphia, on the whole western coast of the United States, notwithstanding the great interests there exposed, and the Department sees no way at present of improving that condition.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. CHOATE FAVORED. Washington, Jan. 18.-The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to a favorable report on the nomination of Joseph H. Choate to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

URGED FOR NEW FEDERAL JUDGESHIP. Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 18 (Special) .- District-Attorney A. M. Vaughan, chairman of the Alabama Republican State Executive Committee, and Dr. J. Hughes, postmaster at Birmingham, have gor to Washington to urge the appointment of Judge David D. Shelby, of Huntsville, to the Vth Federal Circuit Judgeship, about to be created for the States of Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama Louisiana and Texas. Mr. Sheiby has also the support of William Youngblood. Third Auditor of the Treasury, and will obtain the position if it comes to Alabama, as Youngblood, Vaughan and Hughes have much influence in Alabama in the present Administration.



Feeding the The most powerful en-gine must stop if the

fed. Man is the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world, yet no mat-ter how strong and well-made his bodily

frame may if the fire of life within him is not constantly his limbs and muscles become powerless and The reason men become helpless and diseased is

The reason men become helpless and discased is because the food they cat, which is the fuel of life, is not properly digested and appropriated by the stomach and nutritive organs. It is not completely transformed into the strength and working power which is to man what steam is to the engine.

That wonderful power-making "Golden Medical Discovery," invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., imbues the human digestive juices and blood-making glands with capacity to extract abundant nourishment from the food. It builds up organic tissue, nerve-fiber, hard muscular flesh and working force. It gives a man sicens.

What it did for Mr. F. S. Hughes, of Junction. Hunterdon Co., N. J., is given in his own words. He writes: "I
received your kind letter, and in reply would say that mine
was a had case of kidney and liver trouble, and that six
bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and four
bottles of little 'Pellets' effected a complete cure. It is
well known that almost every engineer is troubled more
or less with kidney trouble, especially on our fast express
trains. I run one hundred and forty-iour miles on these
trains every day in the week, and have had no return of the
trouble since taking the remedies, nearly three years ago."

Alaska Scalskin Coats, newest styles, \$200, \$250, \$300, decidedly best value in this city. & C. Shayne, 124 W. 42d St.

PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

LIVELY CONTEST OVER THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

SUBSIDY FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY STRONGLY OPPOSED-TILT BETWEEN MESSES HEPRURN AND CANNON

Washington, Jan. 18.-Whether the subject of lighthouses and fog-signals, suggesting the presence of dangerous shoals and reefs or warning against hidden dangers, or some other cause. voked it, the fact is that something like a white squall (it could hardly be called a tempest) suddenly swept across the placid sea of legislation in the House of Representatives this afternoon, and made timid spectators on the shore who were unccustomed to such phenomena shrink and shudder

with awe and terror. The remote and yet the primary cause of the disturbance was a place in Narragansett Bay bearing the name of Hog Island Shoals, which is said to be a dangerous obstacle to navigation if encountered in the darkness. The Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, is chairman, had brought in a bill to provide for a light to warn mariners against the dangers lurking on and around Hog Island Shoals. Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee did not appear to think that Chairman Hepburn and his committee had made out a good case against Hog Island Shoak, or at least in favor of an appropriation to illuminate

that part of Narragansett Bay, and made observations to that effect which nettled the Iowan. Now, neither Mr. Hepburn nor Mr. Cannon is as meek as Moses, and they quickly became entangled in a rough-and-tumble but altogether vocal set-to, which continued until the Speaker's gavel brought it to a sudden end. The bill to provide means to warn the hardy mariners who navigate the waters of Narragansett Bay against the dangers which lurk in Hog Island Shoals was then passed.

Another measure, and one of far greater impor tance, was brought forward by Chairman Hepburn, but was not disposed of before the hour of journment. It was the one providing for telegraphic communication between San Francisco the committee authorized the Postmaster-General Company, chartered under the laws of the State of New-York. Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, a membe of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, opposed the bill in a vigorous speech, which commanded construction and operation by the Government of a cable to connect San Francisco with Hawaii and the other island possessions of the United States in the Pacific, or as an alternative the opening of the enterprise to competition among private porations. In this matter, as well as that of the interoceanic canal, an overwhelming majority of necessity of action, and the differences of opinion seem to relate chiefly to the means to be employed.

Upon the objection of Mr. DOCKERY (Dem., Mo.) the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. EVANS (Rep., Ky.) in the chair. It authorized the Postmaster-General to contract with the Pacific Cable Company, of New-York, at the rate of \$100,000 a year for twenty years, for the transmission of Government messages from San Francisco to Honoiulu and points on the Japanes and Chinese coasts, the company to deposit \$250. 000 in Government bonds with the Postmaster-General within fifteen days after the passage of the act, as a guarantee for the construction of the cable. The rates for a private individuals are fixed at not to exceed \$1 25 a word to China and Japan ceed one-fourth of the cable rates.

MR. BENNETT SPEAKS FOR THE BILL. Mr. BENNETT (Rep., N. Y.), in support of the bill, reviewed the contest over the Pacific cable The committee, after long investigation, he said, construct this much-needed cable. of New-York with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The men who were behind it controlled the Mexican cable and other cable lines. They had built 11,000 miles of cable. Asked who the directors of the company were, he replied they were the president of the Mexican Telegraph Company, James A. Scrymser; Edward L. Baylies, J. Pierpont Morgan, Kennedy Tod, and George S. Bowdoln. He did not know the names of the stockholders. Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Tex.) asked if this

pany was not seeking a subsidy from Japan. Mr. Bennett replied that it was, but he denied the statement of Mr. Bailey that the subsidies

would pay the interest on enough money to construct the cable. The cost, he said, would be In reply to questions, Mr. Bennett said that neither the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the President, nor the Secretary of

the Navy had been consulted about this bill. "It seems to be a legislative contract with a few wealthy New-York gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Dockery, "to give them a monopoly of the Pacific cable business."

he intended to offer amendments to provide that the cable should touch the Ladrones and the Philinning Islands

Mr. LEWIS (Dem., Wash.) asked if it was true that this company had contracted with the Great Northern Extension Company to build the cable and to have a controlling interest in it on condition that the company should secure enough votes in Congress to pass this bill. Mr. Bennett replied that he was not aware of

any such contract. "General Swayne is responsible for that statement" said Mr. Lewis.

"General Swayne has opposed this company," replied Mr. Bennett, "He is more prejudiced against the company than I am against any comhe is interested in. I want to see the cable built and operated by an American company.' COST OF THE CABLE.

Mr. Bennett said the cost of the cable to Honolulu would be about \$2,500,000, and the annual cost of maintenance \$70,000, but provision must be made out of the surplus earnings for repairs and renewals, the average life of a cable being about

newals, the average life of a cable being about twenty years. The cost beyond Honolulu would be about \$1,000 a mile for construction.

Mr. SHAFROTH (Sil. Rep., Col.) asked why bids were not advertised for and the contract given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Bennett replied that the committee thought best to give the contract to a responsible company and had decided upon the Pacific Cable Company.

Mr. HEPBURN (Rep., Iowa), in support of the bill, said the theory on which it was framed was to enlist American capital in this cable enterprise. All the money the Government was now expending went to foreign companies. To and from Manila we were now paying \$1.55 a word to one company and \$1.10 to another.

we were now paying \$1.55 a word to one company and \$1.10 to another.

Mr. Shafroth wanted to know what objection there would be to allowing competition.

Mr. Hepburn said there was no other American company which would accept the terms of this bill. He did not think the Government itself should embark on this enterprise. There was only one project in which he believed there should be Government ownership, the Nicaragian Canal. That was a gigantic enterprise, beyond the power of private capital.

MR. CORLISS IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. CORLISS (Rep., Mich.), who was a member of the committee that reported the bill, opposed it vigorously. He charged that the subsidy granted by the Government in this bill, \$2,000,000 in total amount, would construct the cable. President Scrymser was now at work trying to get a subsidy from Japan. The company was a gigantic monopoly. It had been seeking subsidies from Congress for fifteen years. He believed in a Government cable. One of the chief elements of England's strength, he said, was the fact that she pushed her own lines of communication around the world. The Government had already gone into the business. Under the direction of the War Pepariment we were now engaged in laying two hundred miles of cable in the Philippines. He produced a contract which he said was made between the Hawaiian Republic, on July 2, 1888, a month before it was annexed, and President Scrymser, giving to the Pacific Cable Company an absolute monopoly of landing cables in that island for twenty years. Scrymser, he said, had slipped over and obtained this contract just before sovereignty was transferred. But President Dole had insisted on a provision that this contract should not be binding if the American State Department should within six months express disapproval of it. He had personally seen the Secretary of State about the matter, and before January 2, 1898. Secretary Hay had declared his disapproval and the contract was therefore void. (Appliause.)

Speaking of the necessity of cable communication in time of war, he alluded to the fact that Dewey had been obliged as a military act to cut the Manila cable. It remained cut for months. "How much do you suppose we will have to pay for interrupting cable communication?" he asked. "I dare not tell you, the sum is so large, but I will say that we were paying during the war \$2.000 a day in cable tolia." Mr. Corliss said he would offer a substitute providing for the construction of a Government cable to Hawaii and the Philippines.

Mr. Hepburn replied briefly to some of Mr. Corliss's statements. He thought the provisions of the bill. guarded as they were, were better than embelling and the provisions of the bill. from Japan. The company was a gigantic monopoly. It had been seeking subsidies from Con-

barkation on the untried field of Government own- EXPANSION AND THE CANAL.

SHARP WORDS EXCHANGED. In the consideration of a bill to establish a light and fog signal station at Hog Island Shoals, Narragansett Bay, there was a sharp exchange of words between Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The latter indulged in some rather sharp criticism of the showing on which the bill was presented. Mr. Hepburn resented this. He charged Mr. Cannon with graresented this. He charged Mr. Cannon with gratuitously insulting members of other committees who reported bills carrying appropriations, and said the country held him responsible for the cheese-paring policy the Government pursued, which left the Government unprepared when the war with Spain occurred. Even the hasty appropriation of \$50,000,000 just before war broke out, he said, only partially repaired the condition in which the country found itself as a result of this policy.

which the country found itself as a result of this policy.

Mr. Cannon, in defence of his own course, made a reply which evoked cheers and applause from both sides of the House. He referred to his long service on the Committee on Appropriations. He had always looked conscientiously to the best interests of the Government. He had erred frequently, perhaps, in the light of subsequent events, but he had always acted honestly, with the light he had at the time. He spoke of the way Congress had been compelled to feel its way in building up the new Navy. The result of the war, he said, had magnificently and splendidly vindicated its course. He had nothing to apologize for in this respect, nor in any other, and he should continue to do his duty as he saw it, irrespective of the caustic comment of the gentleman from lows.

The bill was then passed.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE DEBATE. London, Jan. 19 .- "The Standard," commenting editorially this morning upon the debate regarding the Nicaragua Canal in the United States gress, protests strongly against the idea that Great Britain would be willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty unless compensated, and unless the neutralization of the canal were secured beyond

NICARAGUA NOT DISPLEASED.

WILL CONTINUE TO BUY GOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Jan. 18 (Special).-Senor Correa, the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, discredits Managua dispatch published in yesterday's Tribpleased on account of certain actions of the United States, and had given instructions to her commercial agent in New-York hereafter to purchase all telephone and telegraph, as well as ratiroad supplies and machinery, from European manufactur-Said Senor Correa, producing a letter from A. P. Strout, the commercial agent of Nicaragua in

Some one not friendly to the Governmen Nicaragua has been imposing upon the representa-tive of The Associated Press, and his dispatch is clined to give manufacturers a wrong in on of us. I have this morning received a

inclined to give manufacturers a wrong impression of us. I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Strout, inclosing a clipping, and he makes an unqualified denial of the statement that new supplies are not to be purchased through him and other commercial agents of Nicaragua in the United States. He adds that very recently he purchased \$29,000 worth of materials for the railroads and telegraphs, and that he has just given large orders for more. I am aware that Nicaragua expended in the United States, guite recently, for one article alone, the sum of \$20,000 for the improvement of her railroad system.

Moreover, there has been no action taken by the United States on any question at which Nicaragua could feel the slightest resentment. Quite on the contrary, this week I have communicated to the State Department a note from President Zelaya, in which he speaks of the recent change in the form of government by which Nicaragua resumes her sovereignty and independence. In that note President Zelaya takes occasion to express his great friendliness and goodwill for the United States, and to hope for even better and closer commercial relations in the future than in the past. It is hardly necessary for me to add, therefore, that Nicaragua will continue to look to the United States, rather than to Europe, for those supplies which she has been buying here in times past.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR.

ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF DREDGING EAST CHANNEL SENT TO CONGRESS. Washington, Jan. 18 (Special).-The Secretary of

War transmitted to Congress to-day a letter from the Chief of Engineers with a copy of a report of he survey of the East Channel, New-York Harbor, from the Narrows to the sea. This is a prompt reply to the joint resolution approved January 12 Engineers to be that a channel at least 35 should be provided, and that, for reasons stated in the report, the East Channel should be the one to be dredged. The estimated cost is \$4.510,000, but, in view of the anticipated construcion of vessels of deeper draught, resulting in diminished cost of transportation, the Board thinks that the proposed channel should ultimately deepened to 40 feet, and submits an estimate thereamounting to \$6,688,000.

The resolution adopted by Congress calls for an estimate for a 35-foot channel, 1,500 feet wide, while the report and estimates of the Board call for a channel 2,009 feet wide. Detailed information regarding the narrower channel, it is stated, is not at hand, but it is considered as approximating three-fourths of the cost of the 2,000-The Chief of Engineers concurs in foot channel. The Chie the views of the Board.

The letter also includes a copy of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel William Ludlow (now majorgeneral of volunteers), on means for obtaining a main ship channel from the Narrows to the sea

with a depth of 35 feet, dated April 25, 1898.

with a depth of 35 feet, dated April 25, 1898.

The reasons given by the Engineer Board why the East Channel should be the one to be dredged are as follows:

First-The course between New-York and the ocean is five miles less by way of the East Channel than by way of the main ship channel.

Second—In East Channel the bends are slight, but between the south end of the main ship channel and the west end of Bayside Channel is a bend of about 115 degrees in a distance of 6,000 feet. In unfavorable conditions of currents, winds and low water it is not easy tor a deep-draught vessel, with keel near the bottom, to turn within narrow limits. Third—In East Channel currents are straight, or nearly so, as far as observations show. In Gedney and Bayside channels they are about true, but in the main ship channel they are cross. The cross-currents, however, are not strong, even at maximum.

JUDGE GROSSCUP NOMINATED.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE SHOWALTER ON THE BENCH OF THE VIITH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Washington, Jan. 18.-The President to-day nominated Peter S. Grosscup, of Illinois, to be United States Circuit Judge of the VIIth Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge John W. Showalter.

Judge Peter Stenger Grosscup came prominently before the public soon after his appointment in De-cember, 1802, as Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. He denied an application by the Government to close the Chicago Exhibition Grounds on Sundays, dissenting from two Circuit Court judges. appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, presided over by Chief Justice Fuller, this dissent was sustained. He became more widely known, however, in connection with the Debs riots. He issued an injunction in favor of the Government and against the rioters. When his injunction was disregarded the rioters he called on the President to send troops and save the city from mob violence. charge to the Grand Jury, assembled in the midst

charge to the Grand Jury, assembled in the midst of the riots, gave him a National reputation. He presided over the trial of Debs.

Judge Grosseup was born at Ashland, Ohio, on February 15, 1872. He was graduated from Wittenberg College in 1872, and later from the Boston Law School. He practised law at Ashland from 1874 until 1883, when he removed to Chicago, and entered the law firm of which Leonard Sweet, a former partner of Abraham Lincoln, was the head. While living in Ashland he had the distinction of making the first nomination of Major McKinley for Congress. He is a member of the Federal Commission to examine and report on needed changes in the patent laws.

EXTRADITION WITH BRAZIL.

A NEW TREATY SENT TO THE SENATE BY THE

Washington, Jan. 18.-The President has sent to the Senate a new extradition treaty between this country and Brazil. It was referred to the Com mittee on Foreign Relations, and at to-day's meet ing of that committee was taken up and referred to a sub-committee. The treaty is a formal docu-ment providing for the exchange of persons charged with offences on the usual lines.

CONSIDERING THE FISHERIES QUESTION. Washington, Jan. 18.-The Anglo-American Joint High Commission did not meet to-day, but the Committee on the Northeastern Fisheries was in session. This subject is making a great deal of work for the Commission, and is one of the few questions at issue on which an agreement has not been reached.

Without action the committee rose. Mr. Hep-burn attempted to get unanimous consent for re-suming consideration of the bill next Tuesday, but Mr. Bailey objected.

he spoke strongly and effectively.

measure then consented to an adjournment.

of Mr. Bacon, but gave notice that to-morrow, a

would ask the Senate to go into executive session.

SENATOR BACON'S SPEECH.

Mr. BACON (Dem., Ga.) then spoke on his anti-

all appreciation of the nature and the conse-uences of the act, thus violate the principle of he right of self-government. It is incredible, nay, npossible, that the liberty-joving people of these inited States will consent that by power of arms he dominion of this Government shall be enforced upon a people who have owed us no allegiance— the are struggling to be free.

He quoted from the speech of Senator Foraker

the statement that it was not the purpose to hold

I am especially glad to have the assurance of the distinguished Senator that of his own knowledge the position thus stated by him is the position of the President of the United States. If that position can be assured as the one which this Government will take up and adhere to, there will be little difference

ompelled to take part, and in which she hopes that they may be her ally?

English press that the United States

any English newspaper

audience in the galleries.

When Mr. Bacon referred to the urgency of the

the Philippines, and said that the English motive was selfish, Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Conn.) inquired:

if the United States should withdraw from the

Philippines there might be such a rush for their acquisition by other nations as would bring about

"Suppore that it should so result," replied Mr

Bacon, "are we responsible for the peace of Eu-

"But England may be," suggested Mr. Hawley

that a much more potent and grave authority than

papers, the Marquis of Salisbury, the English Pre-mier, had declared concerning this crisis now fac-

ing the United States that, while England would

welcome the advent of America as a world Power.

it was a question of doubt with him whether such

"The object of England," resumed Mr. Bacon, "is

that if war should come in the East the United

States may be drawn into it; that she may have

this country as an ally. If that war comes it will

not be confined to the Orient. It will involve every

Mr. Bacon spoke for an hour and a half, and

commanded the attention of the Senate and a large

THE NICARAGUA CANAL DEBATE.

ure offered yesterday by Mr. CAFFERY Dem. La.) was read. Mr. Caffery addressed the Senate briefly in support of the substitute.

Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.) advocated the passage of the pending bill, although he favored the elimi-

nation of the Maritime Canal Company from the

Mr. Caffery, after addressing the Senate the sec-

and time under the fifteen-minute rule, offered an-

other amendment to his substitute with a view to

obtain the floor again, but was ruled out of order

He then moved to postpone the Morgan bill in-definitely, and on that motion addressed the Senate.

would vote for the substitute offered by Mr. Caf-

fery because he believed the United States ought to

construct the canal without reference to anybody

else, but in the event of failure of the substitute ha

would support the Morgan bill. He thought the

canal ought to be built, and characterized it as "the

one great National necessity of our times." It would, he said, vastly increase our commercia

power and double the power of the American Navy. In advocating the Morgan bill Mr. Hawley said the canal must be built; that it was an absolute

Mr. Hear said the canal ought to be built and

built forthwith by this Government. He desired to

put the question in the hands of the President. He attached little importance to the nature of the bill

passed by the Senate, as it would be reviewed in

Mr. TELLER (Sil. Rep., Col.) said he would vote

for the substitute offered by Mr. Caffery, as he be-

lieved there was a better prospect for the construc-

tion of the canal under the provisions of the sub

stitute than under the Morgan bill. He urged

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cessity to civilization.

iny event by the House.

THURSTON (Rep., Neb.) announced that he

The Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the

and the substitute for the pending meas-

advent would be in the interest of per

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) interjected the remark

Is it not possible that the English motive is that

the Philippines permanently, and said:

THE CAFFERY SUBSTITUTE TABLED. Mr. Caffery then withdrew his motion for the in-

lefinite postponement of the Morgan bill. Mr. Morgan then moved to lay the Caffery substitute on the table, and the motion was car-MR. BACON SPEAKS AGAINST TAKING THE PHILIPPINES-VOTE ON THE NICA-

Mr. GORMAN (Dem., Md.) proposed the following RAGUA CANAL BILL ALMOST was accepted and agreed to:

substitute for Section 12 of the Morgan bill, and it

was accepted and agreed to:

That the President of the United States is authorized to arrange by agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica or both of them, or with the grantees holding concessions from either of those States, to acquire all rights and privileges that may be necessary, and to secure any change or modification in the terms of the concessions granted by said States which he shall deem just and for the best interests of all who are interested in the Nicaragua Canal, and he is also authorized to submit to arbitration in the manner provided for in said concessions or otherwise any matter or controversy that may arise in reference to said canal or that relates to any claim of right under said concessions or any of them.

Mr. GEAR (Rep., Lowe) offered his bill as a sub-Washington, Jan. 18 .- The feature of to-day's ses sion of the Senate was a speech delivered by Mr Bacon, of Georgia, in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not assume sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. Mr. Bacon is one of the orators of the Senate, and as he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, Following Mr. Bacon's speech the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up, and remained under discussion until 6 o'clock. Amendment after amend-

Mr. GEAR (Rep., Iowa) offered his bill as a subent was voted down, and until almost the last titute for the pending bill, the principal feature minute it seemed likely that a vote on the meas of the substitute being the authority conferred on the President to purchase from Nicaragua and a final vote was about to be called for, Mr. Allison Costa Rica full sovereignty and ownership of the territory necessary for the canal.

The amendment was discussed by Mr. Caffery, amendment providing that the Secretary of the

Treasury should issue bonds to raise money with Mr. Chilton, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Tillman. The which to construct the canal. The friends of the ast-named thought he detected a steal in the pending bill, and believed the substitute offered by Mr. was a much better proposition than that man of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with offered in the Morgan bill. The amendment was drew his notice given yesterday of an executive ssion to-day, on account of the announced speech

MR. ALLISON'S AMENDMENT. Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) offered the following

as a new section:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time when necessary such sum of sums as may be required to provide for the payment of the Treasury warrants authorized to be issued under the provisions of this ast, and shall issue bonds of the United States for such purpose at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, principal and interest to be paid in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from their date, and said bonds shall be issued at not less than par, and shall first be offered to the people of the United States under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. expansion resolutions, presented last week. He said Of all the great Powers of the earth, the Government of the United States is the only one that contends for the right in all people of self-government. When they abandon in practice this principle, when they impose their dominion on an unwilling people, in the majestic march of free Institutions, the hand upon the great dial of the clock of the world will have been set back a hundred years. It is not to be believed that the Government of the United States will, with full appreciation of the nature and the conse-

The Senate then adjourned.

TO RETAIN PNEUMATIC TUBES.

THE HOUSE POSTOFFICE COMMITTEE RE-STORES THE ITEM TO THE AP-PROPRIATION BILL,

Washington, Jan. 18,-The House Committee or Postoffices and Postroads to-day restored the appropriation of \$225,000 for the pneumatic tube ser-vice which was stricken from the Postoffice Apbe assured as the one which this Government will take up and adhere to, there will be little difference or contention between us. These resolutions which I have introduced and the adoption of which I am now advocating, agree substantially with the position announced by the Senator from Ohio. What I desire, however, is that there shall be now an avowal of this position by the lawmaking power of this Government in a joint resolution of Congress approved by the President.

What is the result if these islands are acquired and held as colonies? The logic of the situation will be to acquire more Asiatic territory, and after that to reach out for still more. There is no reason for the acquisition of other parts of Asia, each acquisition furnishing a reason why another part still beyond should be also acquired. Under this policy our Gevernment will abandon its peaceful career and reach out to the ends of the earth for empire and power, that we may with a strong arm dominate and rule over distant lands and peoples of every race, condition and color. This reaching out for empire will inevitably lead to wars, not such wars as the little one, with its trifling sacrifices, through which we have just passed, but great wars, with all their sacrifices. It means yast armies, composed in large part of our young men, ready on a day's notice to cope in bloody conflict with the great millitary Powers of the carth. England is especially eager that the United States shall seize the Philippines. Way? Is it because she is so anxious to witness the turther expansion and aggrandizement of the power of the United States. Or is it because she sees ahead of her a givantic world's war over the partition of China, in which she wishes that the United States shall be compelled to take part, and in which she wishes and hopes that they may be her ally? propriation bill last week. The appropriation is for the continuance of the service in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. Since the committee decided not to continue the appropriation this year it has been overwhelmed with petitions to restore it, and n consequence reversed its former action. Later in the day, on the urgent solicitation of

Representative Lorimer, of Chicago, the committee decided to remove the restriction as to the cities where the appropriation shall be expended, and to increase it to \$300,000. This will give Chicago and other cities an opportunity to fight for a portion of the appropriation.

NO CHANCE OF CURRE. Y LEGISLATION.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE HAS AN UNAVAILING

Banking and Currency of the House of Reprehad another tussle with the subject of currency reform to-day, and, in the language of a legislative formula in frequent use, "came to no resolution thereon." Chairman Walker was absent, and the proceedings, though lively, were somewhat less spicy on that account. The Currency Reform bill, which was withdrawn from the calendar of the House yesterday, was solemnly laid on the table by a vote of 7 to 5. The committee then began where it might have

begun with some prospect of success a year ago, previously introduced by individual members of the committee, which were called up by Mr. Van Voorhis, of Ohio. One was John Murray Mitchell's bill, which provides for the establishment of a Division of Currency Issue and Redemption in the Treasury Department. To this provision Mr. Hill, of Conecticut, offered an amendment for the cancellation of greenbacks coming into the possession of the Treasury in the regular course of business. The bill introduced by Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania. authorizing the issue to National banks of circulating notes equal in amount to the par value of the bonds deposited by them, reducing the internal tax to one-fourth of 1 per cent, and extending the benefits of the National banking system by authorizing the establishment of banks with small capital izing the establishment of banks with small capital in the smaller cities and towns, was also called up by Mr. Van Voorhis, and to this Mr. Hill also offered an amendment which embodied the twice-repeated recommendation of President McKinlay that green-backs redeemed in gold coin by the Treasury should not be reissued except in exchange for gold coin. No vote was taken on either of the bills called up by Mr. Van Voorhis or on the proposed amendments thereto, nor will there be until next Wednesday at the earliest. Before the committee separated a motion was made to adjourn subject to the call of the chairman. After a wrangle it was rejected. Members of the committee were naturally reserved in speaking of to-day's proceedings, but it was not very difficult to perceive that even the most hopeful of them no longer expect currency legislation by this Congress.

however, that Congress wait until the vast engineering difficulties presented by the canal were solved before anything definite was done.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS FOR A REVO-LUTION, IT IS REPORTED

London, Jan. 19 .- The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Graphic" says that one of the principal chiefs of the Carlists here informs me that everything is now ready for an uprising in Spain, that Don Carlos is absolutely resolved to take the field and that all are waiting for the signal.

SPAIN'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. SAGASTA MINISTRY TO TAKE A FIRM STAND ON NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

London, Jan. 19 .- The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"Sefor Sagasta and his colleagues have decided to show a hold front to the opposition by reso lutely submitting to the Cortes the whole programme of the Cabinet, embracing many important bills, as if they no longer apprehended an attack. The opposition parties are chagrined to find that Sefior Sagasta still enjoys the confidence of the Crown.

"As soon as the Cortes has approved the bill for the cession of the Philippines the Queen Regent will ratify the peace treaty, and Duke Almodovar del Rio, the Foreign Minister, will present to both houses a Red Book, containing all the diplomatic correspondence of the last year and all the data concerning the treaty negotiations to enable the Cortes to discuss the

"As all sections of the Opposition, including the Carlists and Republicans who withdrew in the last two sessions of Parliament, have signified their intention to resume their seats, the debates will show the attitude of parties and de

"Señor Sagasta says he will submit bills ad nitting foreign wines duty free for the purposes of the wine trade, reforming the judicial organization in the direction of making the administration of justice free from political influences, establishing obligatory military service and gradually reducing the number of officers, reorganizing and increasing the pavy, reforming municipal affairs and increasing the number of Senators allotted to the Peninsular provinces so as to replace the twenty-eight countil Sena-tors. The Cortes will also be asked to authorize the immediate settlement of the Cuban and Philippine debts, and to sanction financial measures preliminary to a the reorganization of national finance.

SPANISH TROOPS AT BARCELONA. Barcelona, Jan. 18.-The French steamer Cache

mire arrived to-day from the Philippines with 1.170 repatriated Spanish troops. There are 300 sick, and there were 44 deaths on the voyage. GENERAL WOOD ON AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

HE THINKS FIFTY THOUSAND TROOPS

NECESSARY-PRAISE FOR THE CUBANS. Washington, Jan. 18.-General Leonard Wood, military commander of the Department of Santiago, was before the Senate Committee on Milltary Affairs to-day. He gave a detailed account of his operations in the Province and City of Santiago, and his estimate of the military force necessary to maintain order in the island. saed the opinion that for the present the 7,500 men now in the Province of Santingo should be continued, but that after a time 5.000 would be

men now in the Province of Santiago should be continued, but that after a time 3,000 would be sufficient for the service. He considered, however, that a military force would be necessary to the maintenance of order for some years, and said it should be sufficient effectually and quickly to check any trouble before it could gain headway. This remark applied to the island as a whole, and he thought as many as 50,000 troops should be stationed throughout Cuba. With proper precaution and tact be did not anticipate trouble, and he believed that the insurgent forces would rapidly disintegrate in all parts of the island. Santiago had been a great stronghold of the Cuban insurgents under Garcia, but they had now practically disbanded.

Outlining his mode of governing the province, he said he had made no appointments to office except on the recommendations of Cubans, and that he had in all cases put them on their honor in making such recommendations. He had shown absolute trust in them in all matters, always going among them unarmed and leaving the books of the administration always open to their inspection. He had Cubans in all departments, and his private secretary had at one time been a member of Gomez's staff. Thus they always knew how thekmoney had been expended, and knew just what he was doing as their Governor.

General Wood said that his first effort had been to encourage the people of all the towns to establish especially zealous in having them select their local officers, open schools, establish courts, build roads, etc., and in cases where they did not have the money for these purposes he had alded them by making contributions from the general fund. This system was entirely different from the old one under Spanish rule, when all the collections were forwarded to Havana and never came back, only 16

contributions from the general fund. This system was entirely different from the old one under Spanish rule, when all the collections were forwarded to Havana and never came back, only if per cent of the revenue being devoted to local uses. He had found the people especially jealous of their rights in this respect, and the recent public meetings and protests against sending their revenues to Havana were due to this feeling. General Wood spoke especially of the establishment of schools and the building of roads. He said had 2,000 men making roads, and he was getting many schools started.

Replying to a question from Senator Hawley, he said the people were anxious for separation of Church and State in educational matters, and that they seemed to want to be like the Americans in this as well as in other respects. Speaking of Santiago City, he said the collections, mainly from customs, have been sufficient to pay all legitimate expenses and leave a balance of \$250,600, which he meant to devote to cleaning out the harbor. This harbor, he said, had an accumulation of ten feet of filth, and with this removed he believed the city would be as healthy as any American city.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF "GRIPPE."

APENTA

The celebrated DR. DUJARDIN BEAUMETZ, PARIS, concluded that Influenza has its seat in the gastric organs, and that the preventive and curative treatment consists chiefly in judicious laxative medication.

"Those who keep the digestive organs in a good aseptic state adopt the best means of escaping the epidemic. For this purpose it is necessary to have recourse to the natural purgative waters of which 'APENTA' is the type."

Journal de Médecine, Paris.

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